

## Time and Space

- What is our <u>timeframe</u>?
  - Pre-European settlement?
  - What about Native Americans?
  - Should we set a global standard?
- What boundaries do we use?
  - Counties, states, regions, continents?



**Uncertainty!** 



#### What's in a Name?

weed non-native

alien aggressive

foreign colonizer

exotic introduced

invasive pest

noxious weed

transformers

disturbance-tolerant native

non-indigenous

nuisance

naturalized

biological pollution

neobiota

non-native edificators

### **NPS Invasive Species**

1) alien to the ecosystem under consideration

#### **AND**

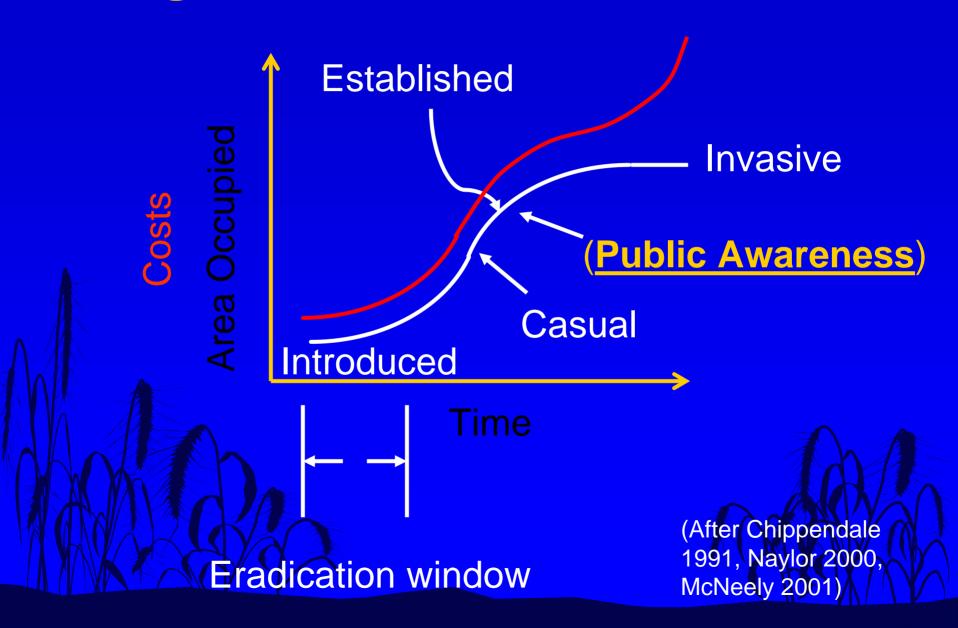
2) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause <u>economic</u> or <u>environmental</u> harm or harm to <u>human health</u>. (NISC 1999)

## So What's the Big Deal

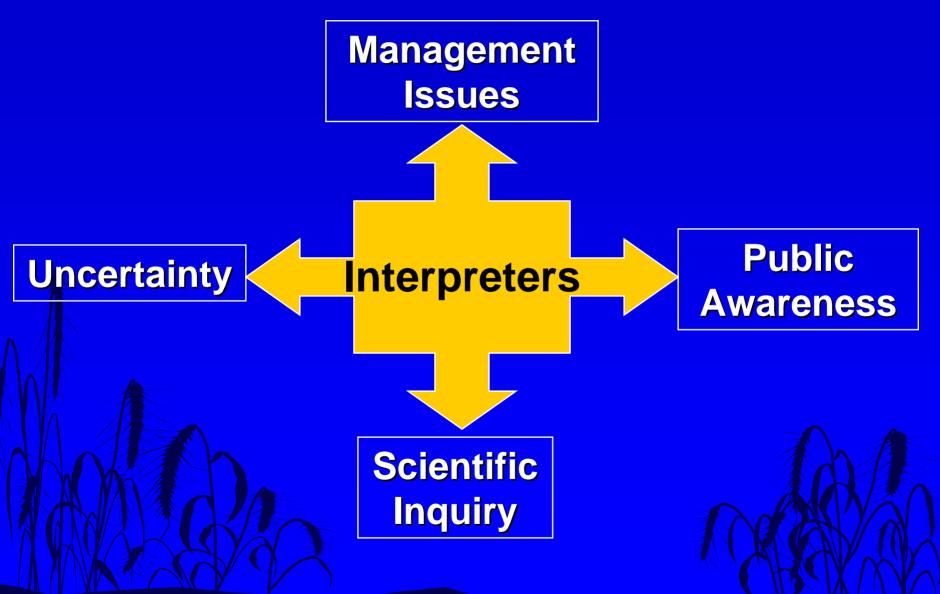
- Single biggest combined threat to natural areas (Marler 1998; Benjamin 2001)
- #2 cause of <u>biodiversity</u> <u>loss</u> <u>globally</u> (Vitousek 1996; Wilcove et al. 1998)
- Estimated 50,000 non-native species introduced / year
  - 1365 non-native plants in US
  - \$137 billion / year in the US for invasive species control

(Pimentel et al. 2000)

#### **Management and Public Awareness**



### **Importance of Interpreters**



#### **Tips for Interpreters**

- Species are <u>NOT</u> good or bad (undesirable).
- Focus on ecological and cultural impacts.
- Relate ecological and cultural processes to humans.
- Engage people at a local scale (sense of place)!
- Be consistent in the use of terms.
- Explain the choice of terms.
- Use fundamental interpretive <u>principles</u> (Beck & Cable).

#### **The Problem**

Ultimately, invasive species are a <u>human</u> problem, a problem rooted in human causes and human values.

(McNeely 2001)





#### **And The Solution?**

An <u>informed public</u> that is aware of the threats...is very important in cultivating



the political will needed for rapid response plans.





# Place in their minds only a spark!

**Anatole France**